The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO 45. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1918 PRICE THREE CENT

OUR QUOTA $500,000

Delaware Ready to Back The Boys and Girls

P. S. DUPONT IS CHAIRMAN

Delaware is ready to back the boys and take care of the girls in war wark, with an organization prepared to go over the top in the United War Campaign to be conducted the week of November 11. Seven organizations, The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A, the Catholic War Council—Knights of Columbus—the Jewish War Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army are combined to raise $170,500,000, and Delaware's quota is $500,000.

Pierre S. du Pont is honorary chairman of the Delaware Executive Committee and Henry B. Thompson is chairman. Dr. G. Layton Grier is Captain of the State team and Hon. Arley G. Magee, chairman for Kent County with Harry Cannon, chairman for Sussex County. The executive committee is as follows: George A. Elliott, Mrs. Otho Nowland, William Coyne, William Topkis, Charles R. Miller, Philip Burnet, David T. Marvel, T. Coleman du Pont, Henry M. Canby, J. J. Raskob, David Snellenburg, Mrs. T. Coleman duPont, Mrs. P. A. Traynor, Mrs. James N. Ginns, Mrs. Henry Ridgely, Dr. Roland G. Paynter.

The State headquarters are in the Church Building, Wilmington, Delaware. The executive staff consists of Philip M. Colbert, state director; Miss Grace L. Osborn, associate director; Walter S. Watson, executive for boys division; R. B. Ross, for students division; Peter A. Horty, for city division; J. H. Dalrymple, for rural division; James E. Stein, for industrial division; A. L. Bailey, for Speakers bureau; and J. B. Rumbf, for publicity bureau.

Each of the seven organizations is represented on the executive committee, the executive staff and on every team.

President Wilson, General Pershing and numbers of others who know conditions, speak of the welfare work of these organizations as essential to the morals of the army and navy. Every person here with a dear one over there will want to help these organizations take care of him.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Only a few short months ago the United States Employment Service was but part of a division of a bureau of the Department of Labor. It had less than one hundred branches—and these little more than desks in the immigration offices; a personnel of less than one hundred persons, and a placement average of about 1,000 a day.

On the eve of the immigration of the first step of the Government's centralized war labor supplying program August 1st, the Employment Service had more than 500 branch offices for the distribution of war labor, and 20,000 agents for it's recruitments. It is placing more than 10,000 workers a day in war industry, some of its chief branches placing more than the entire service seven months ago.

The branch offices form a network over the Nation and the recruiting agents are in every county and township. The former, in the chief industrial and agricultural sections, have special divisions to care for shipyards, dock, railroad, farm, and woman labor. They have experts to determine the fairness of each worker for a particular job.

The Employment Service has a system of clearance between districts, states and communities. From the National to the local activities, employers and employees, through the medium of the State Advisory and Community Labor Boards and State organization committees, share with the officials of the service the administration of the program, and every step of the reorganization and upbuilding process has been taken with the advice and counsel of experts of industrial management and labor. It is worth while noting that the Employment Service since its re-organization has handled the double task of building up a national organization and supplying the daily growing calls of the war industries.

NOW HAS OVER 500 OFFICES

The local offices of the United States Employment Service system has passed the 560 mark. This is approximately 7 times the number in operation when the service was re-organized in January and new offices are being opened daily.

The offices reach into every part of the country, no state having less than two. California leads the list with sixty. Delaware has nine—three in Wilmington—Main Office at Sixth and King streets; Branch No. 1, at Front and King streets; and the Woman's Division at 838 Market street; and one each in the following towns:—New Castle, Newark, Dover, Clayton, Bridgeville, and Georgetown.

Two Aged Women Dead

Two of Middletown's oldest colored residents died during the past few days. "Aunt Lizzie" Catnomile died following an illness of several months, aged 84 years. "Aunt Mary" Wallace, who was thought to be at least 90 years old, died at Farnhurst this week. Both bodies were interred at the colored cemetery, near Middletown.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

EPISCOPAL

Sunday, November 3d. The 23d Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer, (Shorter Form), Sermon and Holy Communion.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

STRANGERS WELCOME AT ST. ANNE'S

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers in town to come and worship with us and make St. Anne's Episcopal Church their church home.

PRAYERS FOR OUR COUNTRY

Let us pray for our country that God may aid us at this crisis with His love and favor; that He may keep us from pride and vain glory, and make our hearts courageous and our hands "strong to labor, that there be no decay: no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our streets."

O God, Who hast taught us in Thy holy word that Thou dost not willingly afflict the children of men, grant that, in the present time of warfare and distress of nations, our people may know Thy presence and obey Thy will. Remove from us arrogance and feebleness; give us courage and loyalty, tranquility and self-control, that we may accomplish that which Thou givest us to do and endure that which Thou givest us to bear, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CALENDAR FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

November 1st. All Saints' Day.

November 3d. 23d Sunday after Trinity.

November 10th. 24th Sunday after Trinity.

November 17th. 25th Sunday after Trinity.

November 24th. Sunday next before Advent.

November 28th. THANKSGIVING DAY.

November 30th. St. Andrew, Apostle.

DUPLEX ENVELOPE SYSTEM

All members of the Parish are urged to avail themselves of the Duplex Envelope System as a regular method of contributing toward Missions and Church support. For envelopes consult Mr. William G. Lockwood, Treasurer of the Parish or the Rector.

THE STARS AND STRIPES IN CHURCH

(A war-time symbol for All Soul's Day, Oct. 31st.)

The red for the Blood of Christ outpoured,
The white for the Life of our Risen Lord,
The blue for the heaven above o'erspread,
The stars for the souls of His soldier-dead.

MARY ELLA MANN.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, November 3d, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: All for Christ. V. Our Time. Eccles. 12:1-7. Consecration meeting.

7 30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

We are devoutly thankful for the resumption of the church services. Now, let us all attend these services, and carry on, with renewed devotion, the various activities of the church

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, November 3d, 1918.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional Meeting.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by Rev. A. P. Prettyman, of Galena, Md.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Evening worship with sermon by Rev. A. P. Prettyman.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies will be held next Monday evening, November 4th, at the home of Miss Mary J. Wilson. All members are requested to be present.

More Food Must Be Saved

The Food Administration Board has issued the following statement:

"A new home card, the most important ever put before the American public will be issued in the near future by the United States Food Administration as the next step in the food conservation program for the coming twelve months.

"Just as a new war program for public eating places has been formulated to guide hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, etc, in the conservation of food, so the new home card, it is hoped, will be a constant reminder to housewives of the vital importance of food saving and impress upon them the fact that the people of the United States must save 50 per cent. more than they did during the past year in order to meet the needs of our allies. It is planned to place the new home card in every home in the country."

New Grocery Store

Mr. Minors Banning has opened a new grocery store at his home on East Main street. Mr. Banning is no stranger to the people in Middletown and has had many years of experience in the grocery business, and will be glad to have his friends and patrons call to inspect his new store and goods.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Real motoring days.

Trespass notices for sale at this office.

Tuesday, November 5th, is election day.

A man who won't lend is the Kaiser's friend.

Buy War Savings Stamps. Good investments.

The ban on the use of gasoline on Sundays has been lifted.

Use wood instead of coal says Hoover. The former is by far the most expensive fuel however.

The brood of seventeen year locusts in this section is due next year, the last appearance being in 1902.

All clocks halted for an hour Sunday morning and we are now running according to the sun once more.

Mr. Harry Black has bought from Mrs. Leslie Schreitz the dwelling he now occupies on Crawford street.

The commissioners for Cecil county Md., have started repair work on the road bridge in Chesapeake City, to cost $1500.

Let the public remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and neglect no reasonable means of preventive measures in the present epidemic.

The New Castle County National Bank of Odessa has reported to the Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia, 242 subscribers to the Fourth Liberty Loan, amounting to $108,200, paid in full.

Oysters are getting cheaper down the State. The tonguers were catching them faster than they could sell them, hence small reduction. At any rate they will not be very cheap at any time this year.

Pleasant Summit W. C. T. U. will hold the next meeting at Mrs. Ida Daniels on Thursday afternoon, November 7. It is earnestly desired that each member responds to roll call by a text or short quotation.

As Walter Schriver and Frederick Smith were coming to Middletown recently, the automobile in which they were riding, belonging to Smith, turned entirely over. The two men crawled out from under the car unhurt.

The Government has asked that Christmas shopping this year be done as early as possible. One reason is because merchants are short of help, and another is to avoid, if possible, the annual congestion in the mail, express and freight service, all of which are now under government control.

The government is preparing to obtain possession of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal in order that it may be made a free waterway. It is probable that condemnation proceedings will be necessary. This was announced by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, who was the author of the resolution directing the Secretary of War to obtain possession of the canal by purchase or condemnation.

All Jewish girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty years in the State of Delaware are asked to send their names and addresses to Mrs James Ginns, 1905 Boulevard, Wilmington, so that under the direction of Mrs. Ginns they may be able to do their part with the Victory Girls, helping in the United war Work Campaign to be conducted November 11-18 for the welfare of our soldiers and sailors.

New Century Club

The opening meeting of the New Century Club of Middletown, postponed by the order prohibiting all public gatherings during the epidemic of influenza, will be held in the Club House, Tuesday afternoon, November 5th. A meeting of the Executive Board is called for 2 o'clock. The regular monthly business meeting will follow at 2.30.

The program is as follows:

Music, Report of State Federation, Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine; Readings from "Dere Mable," Love Letters of a Rookie.

Proposals for membership should be sent to the recording secretary at once.

Constitution and by laws Act 1, Sec. 2. Members failing to pay dues before the second Tuesday in November shall forfeit all rights to membership and their names be taken from the roll.

EMILY B. CLEAVER,
Recording Sect.

A Republican Victory

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT: The coming election is to give the Country the blessing of a Republican Congress. For some months the writer has thought so, but now feels certain of it from certain things of recent happening, e. g. the President's frantic appeal is a confession of his own and the party's fright. Then that wheel-horse Democratic sheet, the N. Y. World, admits a defeat is coming. "It would not be surprising if the Republicans gained a majority in the next House of Representatives" etc.

SCRIBE.

OUR SHERIFF NOMINEE

For the first time in over a half century the county of New Castle is honored with a Republican candidate for sheriff from below the Canal, in the person of Joshua Z. Crossland, of Middletown.

A better nomination for that responsible office has never been made in the state's whole history, Mr. Crossland is equally well and favorably known in his own community and largely throughout the county, as an honorable business man, possessing brains and character.

He also has health, vigor, and every physical qualification needed to fulfil every duty of that office, and all the citizens may be assured that elected thereto he will energetically and impartially execute its functions.

When defeated two years ago in the primaries, he turned in and loyally supported the successful candidate, and thus fairly won the right to expect in turn a like loyal support of his own candidacy.

ODESSA

Miss Frances Watkins has returned from New Castle.

Mrs. Harry Ward has returned from a visit to Chester, Pa.

Miss Anna Elliott has resumed her studies at Dover Academy.

Miss Florence Carrow is visiting her brother Dr. Joseph Carrow.

Mr. Frank Tucker, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. Joe Heller and daughter were Wilmington visitors last Saturday.

Miss Frances Davis has accepted a position as teacher in Wilmington.

Mr. Alvin Rose, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his aunt Miss Mollis Rose.

Miss Lou Skellinger, of Wilmington, visited her aunt Mrs. Eugene Eccles on Sunday.

Miss Hallie Gray, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. A. H. Donovan last week.

Mr. and Mrs, Snyder, of Philadelphia, have been visiting their daughter Mrs. George Whittock.

Mr. Edward Shetzler attended the funeral of his sister Mrs. Wallace Moody in Cherter last week.

Miss Hilda Austin and Norman Bendler, of Mt. Pleasant, spent Sunday with Joseph Heller and family.

Misses Grace McLaurey, Blanche Wiest and Naomi L. Morgan have returned to their school duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rhodes, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs George Rhodes.

At Drawyers Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning, November, 3d, 1918, a sermon by the pastor, followed by the communion service, to which all are invited. Please note the time of service is at 10.30 o'clock. At night the C. E. Prayer meeting at 6 30 followed by the preaching service at 7.30 o'clock. All are welcome at these services.

WARWICK

We are glad to report the school opened this week.

Mr. Charles Holden spent Sunday with his relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Merritt and family spent the week-end with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones and son Arthur were guests of his parents on Sunday.

Mrs. S. E. Gunkle, son and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. H. Price.

Mrs. Howard Padley spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. M Garner.

Mr. and Mrs. Byard Jorden and sons spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Eaton.

Miss Clara Paradee, of Collingswood, N. J., has been spending some time with her sister Mrs. Frank Padley near town.

John Heldmyer, Jr., Real Estate Broker, North Broad Street, has just received for sale, a large store with dwelling, and large lot for sale on Main street. This store is doing a very large business. Call to see me. Also, a nice residence for sale on East Main street, near the Four Corners.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. William whitlock was a Philadelphia visitor Wednesday.

Miss Helen Brady is spending sometime at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. John J. Hoffecker, of Philadelphia visited his home here on Sunday.

Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington, was the guest of her parents on Sunday.

Mr. J. Ringgold Richards, of Claymont, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Private Harry A. Burris, of Camp Dix, N. J., was a visitor in town on Sunday.

Miss Jean Metten entertained Miss Elma Deakyne, of Wilmington over the week-end.

Miss Lillian Melvin was entertained over the week-end by Mrs. Charles Ellis, of Smyrna.

Private Edward F. Kirk, of Camp Humphreys, Va., spent this week with his wife here.

Miss Elsie Conley, of Locust Grove, Md., has been the guest of the Misses Melvin this week.

Mr. Alvin Santmyer, of New Castle, was a Sunday guest of Mr. William Dugan and family.

Mrs. George W. Lockwood is entertaining her sister Mrs. Edward Mifflin, of Ridley Park, Pa.

Mrs. Mae Moore, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John W. Buehm.

Miss Helen Jones, of Wilmington, has been the gueat of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones.

Mr. Norman W. Kumpel, of Camp Dix, N. J. spent this week with his mother Mrs. Sarah Kumpel.

Mrs. Bertha Golder, of Kennett Square, Pa., spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pyle.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jolls, of Wilmington, were guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls several days this week.

Mr. William Knotts, and Mrs. Tabitha Webb, of Wilmington and Mrs. Charles C. Miller, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Shestack, and Mr. Charles K. Lipshultz, of Philadelphia, Messrs. Harris and Samuel Berkman, of Chester, Pa., and Miss Miriam Berkman, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berkman.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

At a meeting of Appoquinimink Tribe, No. 24, and Imp. O. of R. M., of Odessa, held on October 29th the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The great spirit has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother Joseph Heldmyer and from following the hunt,

Be it *Resolved*, that we deplore the loss to our tribe of a faithful brother, friend and worker,

Resolved, that we extend to the family of our deceased Brother our deepest sympathy in the loss of a Husband and Father, and may Kishe Manitou with the softening touch of time lessen the bereavement that has fallen so heavily on them.

Resolved, that these resolutions be printed in The Middletown Transcript and spread on the record of the tribe and a copy be sent to the family.

A Red Man, friendly, kind of soul sincere. In action faithful, and in honor clear. He broke no promise, served no private end; He earned his titles, but he lost no friend.

E. T. SHETZLER,
H. W. KRONEMEIR,
GEO. E. RHODES.
Committee.

BUY SUGAR EVERY TWO WEEKS

Definite information that the sugar ration of two pounds per capita a month is exceeded in many localities has caused the food administration to issue more stringent regulations governing the purchase of sugar. A saving of 200,000,000 pounds of sugar is expected to be accomplished.

Under the new regulations, which became effective Monday, consumers will be required to buy their allotment of sugar semi-monthly instead of every week.

The food administration contends that thousands of persons some of them unconsciously have been breaking the regulations regarding the purchase of sugar by buying on the basis of one-half pound per capita per week.

On this basis of four weeks to the month there would be only forty-eight weeks to the year, or 336 days. This would leave twenty-nine days or virtually another month during which sugar would be consumed on a basis of two pounds per capita. With a population of 100,000,000 people, this would require about an additional 200,000,000 pounds of sugar.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

It has been the habit of the Transcript from time to time to call the attention of its readers to certain household remedies of exceptional value which it has discovered after thorough testing to be worthy its highest commendation; for instance, last summer it spoke of the high merit of the Bulgara Tablets of Hynson, Westcott and Dunning, of Baltimore, as a remedy for the intestinal disorders of children and others.

It now wishes to recommend one of the most useful of all the household remedies it has ever known—Phenol Sodique, a wonderful article, that should be in every workshop, home, factory and medicine closet. It won in 1866 the Monyon Prize of $1,000 awarded by the Institute of France. It has been used for over 50 years in all cases where an antiseptic was needed, as in cuts, bruises burns etc., and unlike most other antiseptics it is not alcoholic but alkaline without the irritating or corrosive properties so often found in other antiseptics.

The writer has used it for a life time for all sorts of injuries and always with prompt benefit, infected injuries which would have suppurated and remained sore for days or even weeks, quickly healing when kept wet for a few hours with this marvelous liquid.

In this day when nearly every one knows the perils of loekjaw and other complications arising from the germ infection of burns or wounds, even of the smallest break in the skin, the practice of using something to sterilize such burns or wounds and kill the deadly germs, has become general, some using hydrogen peroxide a very much inferior remedy to Phenol Sodique for this purpose.

No cut or injury to the foot or hand from a nail or barbed wire etc., should be neglected, for the danger of a deadly germ infection is always present. Many a life would have been saved had such wound been bathed inPhenol Sodique and kept wet in the liquid by the use of a cotton compress. It soothes the wound, stops the pain and insures a prompt healing of the injured skin in a way that is little short of marvelous. It is also highly beneficial when used as a gargle for sore throat, catarrh etc.

The Scribe keeps a half-dozen finger and thumb stalls of rubber on hand, besides several sheets of thin rubber to cover injuries to other parts of the body than the fingers. When a finger is hurt he puts a small wad of cotton at the bottom of a stall that fits, wets it with the Phenol Sodique, and lets it stay for several hours, and that starts the finger healing, and a piece of court or surgeons plaster can then be used to cover the wound until the skin has perfectly healed. Without the use of the Phenol Sodique there would be soreness, and supperation even though the wound had been thus covered.

The Scribe had the pleasure of being shown through the big plant where Phenol Sodique and other medicines and drugs are manufactured by the well-known firm of Hance Brothers & White, manufacturing chemists, of Philadelphia. The manager Mr. J. J. Molloy, who is an accomplished gentleman as well as a fine chemist and scientist, acted as guide, explaining the various ingenious machines and interesting processes employed in making the many kinds of tablets, pills, liquids and what not other remedial agents.

The firm's force of 150 workers had been sadly depleted by the war and the "flu;" some two dozen had enlisted and whole rooms were temporarily emptied by the influenza. The firm also manufactures Phenol Sodique ointment, and soap, besides suppositories.

To conclude the Scribe's praise of this truly wonderful remedy he wishes to say after seeing for 25 years the fine results of its use, that in his judgment there is no single remedy or medicine so blessedly useful in many ways to a household as Phenol Sodique. It costs but little and all druggists keep it. Our graduated pharmacist, Mr. Earnest A. Truitt, certainly does.

OBITUARY

MARKLEY CRAIG

Markley Craig, son of Mrs. Lydia and the late Robert Craig, of near Earleville, Md., died about noon Monday after a few weeks illness from dropsy.

NORMA S. DAYETT

Norma Sarah, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dayett, Jr., of Glasgow, died last Wednesday, aged four months. Interment was made Friday at Bethel Cemetery.

Letter of Praise

The following letter was received this week by the State Chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee:

October 27, 1918.

Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Henry Ridgely
State Street and The Green
Dover, Delaware.

The National Women's Liberty Loan Committee tenders heartiest congratulations on remarkable results obtained by the women of your State Achievement especially note worthy in view of the extraordinary handicap under which the work of raising the Fourth Loan was prosecuted.

ANTOINETTE FUNK,
Vice-Chairman.

SOLDIERS PRESENTS

American Red Cross Gives Valuable Information

SOME UNMAILABLE ARTICLES

The American Red Cross has issued the following regarding Christmas packages which are to be sent to boys in the army overseas. Unmailable articles are:

First—All spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors.

Second—All poison and articles and compositions containing poison.

Third—Explosives.

Fourth—Inflammable materials, including friction matches.

Fifth—Infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices of compositions which may ignite or explode, including cigarette lighters.

Sixth—Liquids or liqueflable articles, fragile articles and other admissible matter when not packed in accordance with the requirements of the postal regulations.

Seventh—All other articles which may kill, or in any wise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage or deface or otherwise injure the mails or other property.

Nothing should go in a Christmas parcel which will not keep fresh from the time of packing until Christmas.

Dried fruits and other food products should be packed in small tin or wooden boxes, one-quarter to one-half pound size.

Hard candy, including chocolate, would probable be safe in tin foil or heavy cardboard, but no soft chocolates nor anything that could possibly be crushed be used, as the remaining contents might be spoiled thereby.

Several dainties packed in oblong tin boxes holding each a quarter of a pound will provide a better variety for a packet than a larger quanitty of a single confection.

No liquids nor articles packed in glass should be placed in the package.

For wrapping the gifts use a khaki-colored handkerchief twenty-seven inches square.

The Red Cross has made arrangements so that each soldier "over there" will receive a label, who, in turn, will forward it to the person who sends the box.

The recipients must take good care of the label, as its loss means a soldier's Christmas package lost, as only one label will be issued to each soldier. All packages must be shipped in a specially made carton, which can be procured at the Red Cross Chapter Headquarters after November 1.

No package must exceed three pounds when wrapped. Unwrapped, the limit is two pounds fifteen ounces. None of the packages will be accepted for shipment later than November 20.

XMAS PACKAGES OVERSEAS

You have read about our gifts to the boys overseas. You can send but one package to the boy who must send you a label, without which no parcel can be mailed. Please notify the chairman, Mrs. Dorsey W. Lewis, by November 13th, as the boxes are given out at the Headquarters in Wilmington. When the boxes are packed, but unwrapped, they must not weigh more than two pounds and fifteen ounces, and must be inspected by Mrs. D. W. Lewis. No Christmas parcel will be accepted by the Red Cross after November 20th. For further information consult the chairman of Christmas Parcels.

Our Red Cross work room is now open, having been closed as you know owing to the epidemic of influenza. Let everyone who is interested, and would you dare say you were not, and who hasn't influenza in their home, come and lend a helping hand to the surgical dressings committee. In the awful battles now raging our boys are in the worst of it, some give their lives, others are wounded and it is these who need our loyal service. Come, we need you, and it may be one of the boys from a home in Middletown who is pleading for relief and succor. These are busy days for many, they should be for all, but sleep is sweet when we know we have done our full duty.

ELIZABETH C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman.

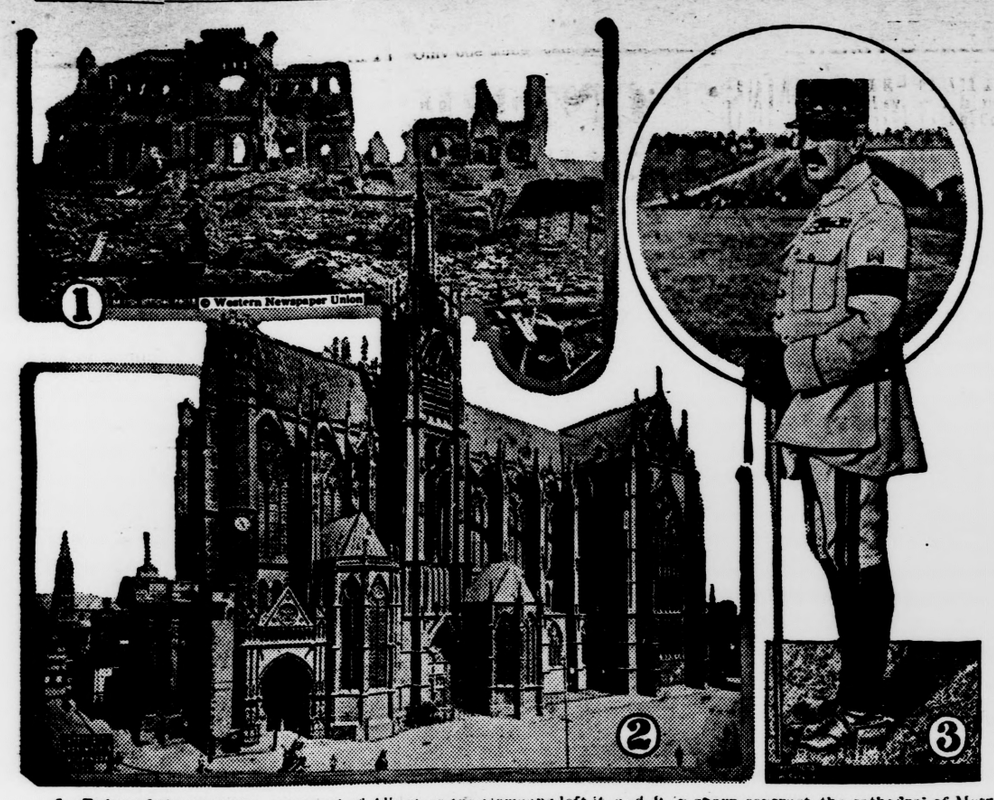
CONTRIBUTORS OF FRUIT

Labels for the jars of fruit and preserves for the Red Cross can be obtained from Mrs. W. T. Connellee, Mrs. Howard Poole or at the Liberty Kitchen on Thursday and Friday of each week. It will greatly simplify the work of the Committee if the jars are prepared for shipping before they are brought into the Liberty Kitchen. The following are the directions:-

1. Paste the labels well on the jars.
2. Wrap the jar in newspaper.
3. Pack jars in the fruit jar boxes or other durable containers.
4. Note contents of box on slips of paper pasted on top and end of box. For example, 6 quarts of peachers, 2 quarts of cherry preserves, 3 quarts of strawberry preserves.
5. Tie securely.
6. Make a list of the total amount of jars sent with name of sender.

Further notice of the date for sending the jars will be given later.

HELEN L. COMSTOCK,
Home Demonstration Agent



1—Ruins of the beautiful cathedral of Albert as the Germans left it, and, 2, in sharp contrast, the cathedral of Metz which the Americans are striving to save in their bombardment of that city. 3—Gen. Jules Janin, now on his way from America to Siberia to take command of the Czecho-Slovak forces there.

BARROOM IS NOW USED BY Y. M. C. A.

French Town's Most Popular Drink Emporium Is Bought at Auction.

SODA INSTEAD OF ABSINTHE

American Girl in Sky Blue Uniform Attends to the Wants of the Thirsty Soldiers and Sailors.

By ROY DURSTINE.

Paris.—In the very heart of a French port town, where traffic is thickest, there stood a barroom. It was just at the point where a sailor's or soldier's thirst was greatest as he trudged up the hill. It did a rattling good business, such a good business that the authorities kept a special eye on it.

Whenever a military policeman had nothing better to do, he would stroll up to this bar to see how many men were draped over it.

Accordingly, its trade languished, for there are more desirable things to do than to be a consistent drinker in the most conspicuous place in town.

Before long the madame found that her business had fallen on evil ways. Her success had been so great that it it had failed!

Bids for Y. M. C. A.

A public sale was announced—a sale of all the, oh, so beautiful fixtures. Without thought of price, everything would go beneath the hammer of the auctioneer. Everyone in town knew of it. And when you say "everyone," you include Arthur S. Taylor, who used to be a newspaper man in Philadelphia, and who is now the head of the Y. M. C. A. in the district of the port town.

So he went to the sale. And when the bidding fell off, and the madame wrung her hands because the price was so low, then up stepped Mr. Taylor, and bought all the fixtures for the Y. M. C. A.

After that he dickered with the landlord, and came to an agreement which permitted him to leave the fixtures where they were, to leave the bar where it was—but to change what passed across the bar.

That was only a little while ago. But today, as you mount the hill of the town, as you see the doors of the bar stretching out their invitation to bring in your thirst and have it quenched, you will see a strange thing. Over the door you will see in large letters the words:

The Red Triangle.

Inside, behind the bar, you will see an American girl in the sky blue uniform of the canteen worker. And you will see sailors and soldiers leaning their elbows on the shining mahogany and hear them say things like:

"Give us a chocolate milk-shake."

"Make mine pineapple."

"How's the Y. M. special today?"

"Package of cookies and two strawberry sodas."

Think of it! Sodas, in France! And yet this is only one of three places in that one port town where the Y. M. C. A has a soda fountain.

Beside the bar sits another American girl selling soda checks and, in the lulls, changing the record on the phonograph. Nothing old about those records, either. With New York just "a few days away," the supply of tunes is kept up to the minute.

In the back room there are small tables and chairs. Those who prefer to rest as they drink may do so. And many do.

"You see, I figured it out this way," said Mr. Taylor, as he looked over the blue-and-olive-drab shoulders packed along the bar, "I figured it out that half the attraction of a bar is the sociability of drinking slowly and gossiping while you do it. And, you see, it is!"

Prays That God Will Damn German Empire

Cleveland.—Not irreverently, but with much feeling, Dr. W. H. Crawford, president of Allegheny college, brought "Amens" from the throats of 2,000 Methodist divines in this city when he prayed fervently for "God to damn the German empire." He had just returned from a year and a half service with the Y. M. C. A. on the western front.

WEARING "FLU" MASK

Chicago street sweeper wearing an influenza mask, by order of the health department.

YANKS DIE WITH FACES TO THE FOE

Valiant Spirit of Fallen Men Is Typified in Attitudes of the Dead.

TROOPS EAGER FOR BATTLE

Ever Crouching Forward With Their Faces Toward Germany, Impatient to Make World Safe for Humanity.

Paris.—Chaplains of two Yankee regiments that stormed the slope above the Ourcq river came wearily back at sundown from the task of burying their dead. They were two men spiritually uplifted and their eyes were shining as they made their brief but eloquent report.

"In all that battlefield," they said, "we found, without a single exception, that every one of those boys died crouching forward."

That short dramatic story—a patriotic eulogy that was an epitaph for American heroes—came first under my eye when, after a three weeks' journey of 4,000 miles, I reached Paris.

Faces Ever Eastward.

Stories of the valiant American spirit are old. Yet the proud words of the chaplains were tremendously impressive. They interpreted the spirit of America on the fighting line in the same terms as I had seen it among the fresh troops in the convoy across the Atlantic, in England, in the French port and in the trip across France—troops yet to face the Hun.

Thousands were in that convoy. And their faces were ever toward Germany. They were grim faces of serious-minded, silent men during the tedious ocean trip—silent, strangely, until actually on French soil.

Then they underwent a change. The curtain of solemnity seemed to lift. The frown of impatience at delay was gone and, in contrast to the silence in which they had received the homage of British crowds, they sang rollicking war songs, laughed and cracked jokes and replied with a Yankee roar to the chorus of welcome French crowds gave them.

Their faces were away from the setting sun as they waited in the French port for the trains to take them to France. Their eyes gazed longingly to the east, and they eagerly strained forward as if to hear the far-off boom of the guns.

Every one of these Yankee soldiers, fresh from the homeland, was crouching forward—as did the heroes the chaplains told of—with their faces toward Germany.

A complete division, commanded by an American major general, disembarked. And it was just one unit, one convoy of the unending stream that Uncle Sam is sending across.

Chafe at Long Wait.

The only worry was whether it would be a long wait before it was their turn "at bat" against the Hun.

Submarine rumors hadn't frightened them on the way across the ocean. They had drilled daily, as best they could in the cramped ship's area. They had taken daily exercise to keep them healthful and fit. And they had stood guard, in turn, with eyes "peeled" for submarines—mostly hopeful that one would turn up just for the delight of seeing an American destroyer bomb it out of all usefulness.

There was a boat drill daily on the convoy; each man answered roll call in his allotted place beside a lifeboat. And constantly, save in sleep, each man had to wear a life preserver strapped about his chest and back.

Now they're at the end of the long journey—in France along with a million and a half fighting men from the United States. They're showing early that great American spirit—crouching forward, with their faces toward Germany, impatient to make the world unsafe for Huns.

It's a pity Kaiser Bill couldn't have stood on the dock at that French port when they landed—just to see them.

Dead Men Convicted.

St. Louis, Mo.—When a decision reached the court of criminal correction here recently from the supreme court affirming the conviction of Israel Schucart, for adulterating soda water in violation of the pure food law, it was found that both Schucart and his bondsmen were dead. Schucart died a year ago, while his bondsman passed away five months ago.

INTERNED GERMANS WATCHED

Close Attention Paid to Their Conversation in Order to Detect Plots.

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.—There is someone at all times among the soldiers guarding German prisoners here who can understand German, paying strict attention to their conversations to detect any plots that might be hatched to escape, and secure other information.

But it would seem that such precautions are hardly necessary. The prisoners have repeatedly expressed themselves as being very well content to remain here until the end of the war. They realize that it would be foolish for them to try to escape, as few of them speak English and they could not get very far before being detected. They have been heard to express the hope that they will never be exchanged for American prisoners in Germany.

The prisoners are willing workers, and they do a great deal of work about camp. They are given humane treatment, get plenty to eat and the same medical attention as is given to soldiers, but they are not by any means treated as guests of the nation, as has been done at some other prison camps. The German prisoners here more than earn their keep.

MONSTER NAVAL GUN USED IN FIELD

Greatest Employed Ashore or Afloat in Present War.

MANNED BY NAVAL CREWS

Throw Heavier Projectile And Have Greater Velocity Than Any Land Weapon Known.

Washington.—Details of the achievement of the Navy Department in making available for use on the western front the great naval guns, which press dispatches have reported to be hammering the German railway centers back of the Oise-Serre front, were made public by Secretary Daniels.

The naval guns, which have been in operation since September 16, originally were intended for new battle cruisers, but a change in the design of the vessels left the guns unavailable for that use. Rear-Admiral Earle, chief of the navy Bureau of Ordnance, then recommended that the guns be sent to the western front and he was directed to proceed with the design and construction.

The guns are manned and operated by officers and men of the United States Navy, under the command of Rear-Admiral Plunkett, former director of the office of gunnery exercises and engineering performance.

The great party of officers and men to handle the guns arrived in France on June 9; the first shipment of material left this country June 20 and the entire organization was completed and ready to move to the battle front in France late in August.

The guns are said to throw a heavier projectile and have a greater muzzle velocity than any weapon ever placed on a mobile land mounting. The weight of the explosive used with each projectile is many times greater than that used in the freak German long-range guns, and in point of their destructive force they are incomparable.

The organization to man one gun requires an entire train, including the gun car itself, ammunition cars, a crane car and construction, sand, timber, kitchen, fuel, workshop, berthing and staff radio cars. Many of the cars were especially manufactured by the Standard Steel Car Company, and the locomotives, 83-ton types with four pairs of drivers, were built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. One car is a complete machine shop, equipped with forge, lathes, grinders and drill presses. The gun car, as well as the ammunition cars, are heavily armored, 1,600 square feet of plate being required.

The gun car is convertible into a form of pit foundation to permit fire at high angles of elevation, and it was said the entire process of placing the gun in that position and restoring it to complete mobility requires only a few minutes. Under test, on its steel car mounting, the gun has shown accuracy of fire at longer ranges than ever before possible with guns of such great caliber. Direction of the fire upon any target is made possible simply by shifting the position of the gun mount on the tracks.

Plans for the gun mountings as well as for the trains were worked out at the Naval Gun Factory in Washington within 30 days and contracts were let January 25. The first gun was completed in April and tests were held at the Army Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J., the only field large enough in the presence of army and navy officials and representatives of the Allied Governments.

The training of the men to operate the big guns was of a most intensive nature. The gun crews, who are composed of officers from the regular naval forces and the Naval Reserves and of men taken for the most part from the Great Lakes Training Station, were employed as inspectors at the plants manufacturing the guns. This training, combined with experience gained in handling heavy projectiles and power charges at the Naval Proving Ground, Secretary Daniels said, made possible the obtaining of a thoroughly efficient force.

Details of the construction of the guns and the part they have played in the victories on the Western front have been withheld for military reasons.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Baker, at an informal meeting of the Senate Military Committee, described his recent visit to France and the American fighting lines, telling in detail of the wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient by the Americans.

With the addition of a $9,000,000 credit established by the Treasury for Belgium, that nation's total loans from the United States now amount to $180,020,000. The total for all the Allies is $7,529,476,666.

America independent of the world for mineral and chemical products, hertofore obtained mostly from Germany is in prospect, according to Chairman Baruch, of the War Industries Board.

Under the Army's new system of rating for efficiency, General March announced no officer will be recommended for promotion whose general average is below 60 per cent.

Agreement was reached by Senate and House conferences on the six billion dollar military appropriation bill.

The War Revenue bill will not be reported to the Senate until after the November elections.

Fuel Administrator Garfield refused to grant bituminous coal miners an increase of wages.

GERMANY ASKS FOR ARMISTICE TERMS

Says Negotiations Are Being Conducted By People.

LOOKS FOR JUST PEACE

Resignation Of Germany's First Quartermaster General Believed To Indicate Fall Of Military Party.

Copenhagen.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German Government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

"The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government, in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the decising conclusions.

AWAITS ARMISTICE TERMS.

"The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German Government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the President has described it in his proclamation.

"SOLF."

Washington.—The German reply is expected to clear the way for a general discussion of the individual views of the Entente Powers on peace terms and an agreement among the nations fighting Germany so that a united front on these questions may be presented to the common enemy. A London dispatch announced that Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour had gone to Paris with military and naval advisers, indicating that the conferences between the representatives of the Allied powers and the United States soon were to begin.

Germany's reply does not change the diplomatic situation. Those in the confidence of President Wilson have said that his dealings with the German Government ended with his note informing it that the request for an armistice and peace had been transmitted to the Allies and that further action rested with those Governments.

The German reply may or may not prove that Germany will accept such terms of an armistice as may be presented. In this connection the President in his last note said:

"Should such terms of an armistice be suggested their acceptance by Germany would afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace upon which the whole action proceeds.

The German reply takes cognizance of the President's statement in his last note that it is evident that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired by stating that the peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests the power to make the deciding conclusions and to which the military powers also are subject.

This may give added significance to the unofficial report from Berlin via Copenhagen that General Ludendorff, Quartermaster General of the German Army, has resigned. He generally was regarded as the virtual head of the German high command.

LUDENDORFF GETS OUT.

London.—Official announcement was made in Berlin that Emperor William had acceded to the request of General Ludendorff, the first Quartermaster General, that he be permited to resign.

General surprise was caused in Berlin by the fact that the daily report from German headquarters was not signed, as usual, with the name of General Ludendorff. Later the following official announcement was issued:

"The Emperor, accepting the request to be allowed to retire of Infantry General Ludendorff, the first quartermaster general and commander in time of peace of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Brigade, has placed him on the unattached list. The Emperor decided at the same time that the Lower Rhenish Infantry Regiment No. 39, of which the General has long been chief, shall bear henceforth the name of Ludendorff."

His resignation, it is believed in London, will still further shake the faith of the German people in their military machine.

MADE 86 MILES IN 46 MINUTES.

Army Plane Carried 7 Men And 5 Guns In N. Y.-Dayton Flight.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A big Handley Page army bombing plane on its way from New York to Dayton arrived here shortly before noon. Carrying seven men and five guns the machine left Buffalo in the morning covering the 86 miles between Buffalo and Erie in 46 minutes.

U-BOATS UNDER WHITE FLAG.

German Submarines Are Reported Homeward Bound.

Christiania.—Crews of vessels arriving at Stavanger from Karmo Island report that several German submarines, flying a white flag at their mastheads, passed the island Saturday bound south, according to the Morgenbladet. The submarines are believed to have been returning home from their bases.

COUNTRY GREW TO BE WORLD POWER

United States Did Not Seek Its Broad Influence.

CHOSE TO BE KINDLY GIANT

Wanted Only Peace and to Be Permitted a Fair Market—Hohenzollerns' Greed has Proved Their Undoing.

(From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

Every person of middle age, and those who have studied the matter even slightly of whatever age, cannot but be aware with what extreme reluctance the United States took its place as a "world power." Our whole instinct has been against becoming anything of the sort. We had no desire to meddle in the affairs of the world across the Atlantic. We had been urged by the founders of our nation to avoid foreign alliances—"entangling" ones were specified, but all foreign alliances are "entangling," or they are not alliances—and the advice lingered in our minds. Added to this was the fact that we were sufficient unto ourselves. We had abundant land, abundant food, and were able to consume more manufactured articles than we could produce. From the first the intent of the United States was to live quietly at home, attending to our own affairs, and pursuing happiness in our own way without bothering our neighbors. I might say that the United States, from the beginning, resolved to settle down to a quiet family life.

I am not an old man, but I can remember when it was first printed, with something like awe, in our newspapers, that we were growing at such a rate commercially and in population that we were actually becoming a world power. It was a new thing, a new thought. It was not unlike hearing that Johnny had got his first long pants when we had hardly thought of Johnny as anything but a small boy. The United States did not seek to be a world power; it simply grew to be one, as Johnny grows from boyhood to manhood. There was no intention, but it was inevitable. A nation with so many people and such industrious people, shipping goods to all parts of the world, became a world power by the mere process of growth. We did not seek the status; it came to us.

Desired Only Peace.

When we discovered that we were a world power in spite of ourselves we tried to decide how we would behave in this new state of being. We might build ourself a great army, swagger around and issue ultimatums, combine with other world powers and bully the world, if we chose. No American can ever be made to believe we did this, because we did not. We chose to be a kindly giant, a benevolent world power. We wanted nothing but peace, here or elsewhere. We had grown to manhood and the world knew we were strong, but we wanted nothing but to be permitted to stay on the old farm, doing an honest day's work each day, attending to our own affairs in our own way. From the world we asked only that we be permitted a fair market in common with other nations and a safe rond to market.

In contrast with the manner in which the United States grew to world power I put Prussia. I say Prussia instead of Germany, because "Germany" outside of Prussia would never have thought of becoming a world power. "Germany," which was Bavaria and the many small states that Prussia hounded into the German empire, had no dreams of world powerfulness. Prussia had, Austria had, but the other Germanic states were quite satisfied to exist.

Instead of Prussia I ought, perhaps, to say Hohenzollern, and by that I mean the Hohenzollern family that practically owned Prussia, as you own a flock of sheep or a farm or a pocketknife. The Hohenzollern family had a mania, and that mania was power for Prussia. Prussia must be the most powerful German state; more powerful than Bavaria, than Baden, more powerful than Austria. This was the fixed idea in the back of every Hohenzollern head. It originated, no doubt, with Frederick the Great, who left when he died the dictum, "Every Hohenzollern king of Prussia should add at least one bit of territory to Prussia."

The Hohenzollern Dynasty.

It is only fair to the first emperor of Germany (William I) that if left alone he would have been satisfied with the addition of Schleswig-Holstein, which he grabbed from Denmark. He was then only king of Prussia and he had done his share. He had added his bit. There was, however, Bismarck.

Bismarck, even before he came into power in Prussia, had planned Prussia's future. First, Prussia must be the supreme power in Germania, then Germany must be the supreme power in the world. That was his life work; it was what Prussia pledged him she would do. And to Bismarck Prussia meant the Hohenzollern dynasty.

With malice aforethought, with lies and trickery assisting his wonderful statecraft, with a war against Austria and a war against France as part of his plan for making Hohenzollernism a world power, Bismarck labored and won. He piled Bavaria and the lesser German states together, placed Prussia on top of them, and held the Hohenzollerns on the top of the whole pile. By show of armed strength (in which the war against Austria and the war against France were planned as exhibitions) he forced Hohenzollern into world powerfulness. Long before he died he planned another war against France as another exhibition of German strength. A reason for the new war? He had the same reason that a slave driver has when he drags an innocent black before the assembled slaves and beats her until she faints. Hohenzollernism must, every so often, show its power. The world must be kept cowed.

The Difference.

So you see how two nations have reached world power—the United States and the imperial Hohenzollern Germany. We grew; imperial Germany planned and schemed and forged bayonets. We are a world power because we are great in size and strength; Germany was a world power because she was a theatener of murder. She was a world power because she carried at all times a bludgeon. Imperial - Prussian - Hohenzollern-Germany was a structure of bayonets; it existed, as Bismarck would brutally admit were he alive today, for the honor and glory of the Hohenzollerns, and for no other reason. It was to prove that Wilhelm Hohenzollern, king of Prussia, was a world power that Germany was driven into the war we are now fighting, and not to prove that Germany was a world power.

Germany has paid a dear price for Hohenzollernism of the Wilhelm II variety. The world has paid a frightful price.

Germany without the Hohenzollerns would be a great nation and a true world power. As it is, she is a bleeding, wounded, hungered tool. She is being used by a Hohenzollern to prove that a Hohenzollern king of Prussia can do what he pleases with Prussian slaves and the slaves of Prussia. This is a Hohenzollern war. It was planned by Hohenzollerns to keep the Hohenzollerns of Prussia firmly seated on the throne, and for no other reason.

Well, Where Does It?

W. R. Secker, manager of the Lincoln hotel, says often he is regarded as a regular bureau of information, and like most hotel men is supposed to be a walking encyclopedia.

Secker's son William often wishes to know the "whys" and "wherefores" of some almost unanswerable matters.

"While putting Billie to bed the other night and on leaving the room, I switched out the light," he said. "Billie called me back saying: 'Daddy, turn on the lights again.' I obliged; then he asked me to turn out the light.

"Then like a bolt out of a clear sky Billie queried: 'Daddy, where does the light go when you turn it out?'"

According to Secker, the best he could do in the emergency was to say that Billie's mother would explain it all in the morning.—Indianapolis News.

Eugenics and English Science.

Eugenics may be described as the study of agencies that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally, the declared aim being the betterment of the human race. The science was founded by Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911), a famous English statistician, anthropologist, and traveler. He distinguished himself by his remarkable work in anthropometry or measurements of the human body. For some years he conducted a system of anthropometrical records at South Kensington Museum, London, compiled from measurements taken from visitors to the museum. He founded the study of eugenics at University college, London.

Has Floats Like Footballs.

One of the newest types of life preservers consists of a belt to which are attached two or three inflatable units shaped like footballs. Each has a casing of properly reinforced duck, and is lined with a rubber bladder having a valve at one end for inflating it. The preserver weighs only about one and one-fourth pounds and when deflated can be carried in the pocket. Equipped with two bags, it has sufficient buoyancy for use in swimming, while the three-bag life preserver will sustain a person weighing 250 pounds in the water.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Origin of Famous Saying.

Ancient history tells of a chief of Gaul who after pillaging Rome besieged the capitol. His assaults were repulsed, but a pitiless blockade got the better of the enemy. The Gauls promised to withdraw on condition that the vanquished pay £1,000 in gold. The tribune Sulpicius brings the required sum. While they are weighing it a disagreement arises; the Romans pretend that the victor is using false weights. Throwing his heavy sword into the balance, the chief of the Gauls exclaims: "Vae Victis," that is "woe" or no mercy "to the conquered."

Dialects in British Isles.

Several languages and many dialects are spoken in the British isles. In Northern Scotland most of the people speak Gaelic, as they once did in Ireland, where the Gaelic language has been undergoing a revival in recent years. The Welsh have a distinct language of their own which is of Celtic origin. The Cornish people until far into the eighteenth century spoke a Celtic language very similar to that spoken by the people of Brittany in France. Nearly every shire of England has its peculiar dialect.

Pretty Tall.

A private in an Irish regiment and a life guardsman were "blowing" about the standard of height in their respective regiments.

"Why," said the life guardsman, "one of our fellows is so tall that he can light his pipe at a lamp post."

"Be jabers," retorted Pat. "Flannigan of D company, is so tall that the beggar has to get down on his knees when he wants to put his hands in his trousers pockets."—Tit-Bits.

Many Youngsters Have Thought That.

Mother was always trying to impress on George that he must constantly care for his little sister and see that she did not get hurt. One morning he had her out in the baby carriage and was wheeling her up and down the street when the doctor came along and stopped to speak to him, and asked him how his little sister was, when with an air of great importance George said, "She is my constant care."

Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning
—AT—
Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware
—BY—
The Middletown Transcript Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., NOV. 2d 1918

WHY A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

HERE are two plain and fair reasons why the best interests of the Nations demand a Republican Congress. **Reason 1. The better to win the war, why? Because more Republicans than Democrats in both branches of Congress voted to support the seven important war measures. In fact, but for this loyal Republican support the Democrats would have defeated every one of those important war measures!**

To cite a few illustrations. The President was obliged to turn to the Republican Congressman Julius Kahn to take charge of and carry through the first draft bill against the opposition of Dent of Alabama, the Democratic Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Again Kitchin, of North Carolina, Democratic Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, voted against the war, and even Champ Clark, Democratic Speaker of the House, opposed the draft, insultingly saying there was "precious little difference between a conscript and a convict!" In one word, the Democratic party leaders in both House and Senate opposed the war, opposed the draft and other measures necessary to win it; on the contrary, the Republican leaders have favored the war and supported all those measures.

Would it then, not be wise to replace those obstructing Democratic pacificists who have opposed the war and measures in furtherance of it, with Republicans who favor a vigorous prosecution of the war? They would thus strengthen the Republican minority in Congress which the president in his recent unfortunate appeal admits "have been unquestionably pro-war."

Reason 2. When this war is over—which may be soon—business will need to be protected against the ill effects of the Democratic free trade tariff.

Here are some facts which no fair man will attempt to dispute: In the five months from March 4 to August 1918 when the war broke out, disastrous results to the country's business had already shown themselves; mills and factories were decreasing their output or closing down altogether, and thousands of workmen were being thrown out of employment. In the big cities soup houses were being opened to fed the hungry idle workers. The country was plainly going to have a bad dose of hard times, if not indeed, a financial panic also.

Then on a sudden this awful war involving all Europe, shut off all trade and business between those countries and the United States, and thus more effectually protected us from the evil effects of Democratic free trade than could any Republican tariff have done. But for this protective war wall we should long since have been overwhelmed by the cheap labor of Europe whose products dumped upon our shores, would have swamped our manufacturers and of course our workmen as well.

When peace comes not only will this protecting war barrier be removed and under the Democratic free trade policy all the cheap labor goods of Europe be thrown upon our markets, but worse still those starving millions in Europe will then be glad to labor for less than ever, indeed, for mere bread and butter and the prices for which their goods will be offered in our country will drive every competing American manufacturer out of business and fill the streets of our cities and towns with idle workmen.

Under that same Democratic free trade policy our American farmers will have to take lower foreign prices for their products. The wheat of Argentine, Canada and India will give our Delaware farmers lower prices for their wheat etc. All the present prosperity, high wages and all that, is dne, as every one knows, to the war, and when it ends and the Democratic free trade is in operation there will be a horrible slump from all this prosperity down to business stagnation and want.

Only one thing can save the country and keep a large measure of the present prosperity—a Republicrn Congress that will pass a reasonably protective tariff

Therefore, every Delaware voter who wants good times for all will cast his ballot for L. Heisler Ball for Senator, and Caleb R. Layton for Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKE

To the Editor of The Evening Journal.

SIR: I have the reputation among my friends of standing by the President through thick-and-thin, and I plead guilty to the indictment generally and believe it is proper in every case where the President's fuller knowledge of the facts and superior facilities for better judgment give him an advantage of decision over the rest of us. But, Mr. Editor, I am amazed beyond measure and chagrined beyond polite expression at the gross partisan appeal that has just been made by the President in behalf of the Democratic candidates for Congress at the coming election.

If the Republicans in Congress had conspicuously failed in their loyalty to the head of the government, and the Democrats of the body had as conspicuously stood by the President, there might be some excuse for such an appeal; but when we think of such men as Kitchen, Kent, Vardaman, Champ Clark, Gum Shoe Bill Stone and a dozen others, equally flagrant Democratic offenders, and when we recall a long list of Republicans who have upheld the hands of the President at critical periods in the past eighteen months, we wonder if there was any motive, aside from rank partisanship, that prompted the President to such an appeal.

If the President had appealed in behalf of all candidates for Congress who had been of assistance to him in the present war crisis, without respect to party, we could understand his anxiety for support and applaud it, but this appeal for Democrats, loyal and disloyal, without distinction, makes us sick at heart. It has done the President tremendous damage in the popular esteem.

JEROME B. BELL.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 27, 1918.

The above letter of Mr. Jerome B. Bell is in several ways a remarkable document. The reputation of Mr. Bell as a writer of culture and wit, and, moreover, as a powerful controversialist, is too well established to need any man's commendation. Nevertheless, we wish to say that this arraignment of the President's improper act, coming from an old Democrat, and a Southern Democrat at that, is the most searching and scathing rebuke yet paid that appeal.

We have read the strong criticisms upon the President's act by ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, as well as the answer of Lodge, Fess and others thereto, but Mr. Bell's argument contains points in it, strong, original points too, that are not in any of those eminent criticisms.

"No American May Refuse," Cardinal Gibbons Says

James Cardinal Gibbons, the leading Catholic churchman in America, has issued a strong appeal in support of the United War Work Campaign.

"It is an American campaign," he said. "Its appeal is one that no American may refuse. America's answer will be another triumphant announcement that we are in this war as one people and as one nation to see it through to victory. Into the splendid work of sustaining the morale of our fighting men the great social organizations of America have thrown themselves. The American people will raise the sum they ask—generously and gladly."

CATHOLIC BOYS JOIN WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Girls, Too, Will Stand With Them Behind Every Fighter at the Front.

To put behind every Catholic fighter in France the support of one boy or girl in every parish throughout the United States is the plan of the National Catholic War Council for backing the Victory Boys' and Victory Girls' "Earn and Give" Division of the United Work War Campaign to raise $170,500,000 "for the boys over there" during the week of November 11-18.

Through diocesan, county and parish organizations, the rallying of one youngster for every man who has gone to war in every community is already under way. By their own earnings, and not by contributions, it is expected that these sturdy little sponsors for the boys abroad will each raise at least five dollars for the joint welfare work of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council, including the Knights of Columbus, War Camp Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association and Salvation Army.

Boys and girls in every Catholic parish throughout the United States are already being picked to represent each fighting man who has left their church for the front. In every home that flies a service flag little brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, are eagerly volunteering to look out for the share of their family fighter in the huge joint welfare campaign for all the boys abroad.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Als. Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON MONDAY
THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 9.30 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.,

ALL those certain lots pieces or parcels of land, situate in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, known on the plan of Brack Ex as lots No. 53 and 54 in section "K" as the said plan is of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds at Wilmington, in and for New Castle County aforesaid, in Deed Record M. Volume 24, page 601, and which are herein more particularly bounded and described as one lot as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point where the center line of Marion Avenue, at fifty feet wide, intersects the center line of Clifton Avenue, at fifty feet wide, as marked out on said plan, thence easterly along the said center line of Marion Avenue, one hundred and forty five feet to a point midway between Clifton Avenue and Exmoore Avenue; thence southerly, parallel with Clifton Avenue, sixty-five feet to a point; thence westerly parallel with Marion Avenue, one hundred and forty-five feet to a point in the said center line of Clifton Avenue; and thence thereby northerly sixty-five feet to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Lombardo and Lena Lombardo, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTURE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estata viz.:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the buildings thereon erected situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid and bounded and described as follows to wit. BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Market street with the easterly side of Twenty fourth street thence easterly along the said side of Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence northerly parallel with Twenty-fourth street one hundred and sixty feet to a corner thence westerly parallel with Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said side of Twenty-fourth street and thence southerly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of BEGINNING, be the contents thereof what they may. Provided always nevertheless and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto that no building shall be erected upon said piece or parcel of land at a less distance than twenty feet from the northerly side of Market street or at a ess distance than ten feet from the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street the said space to be kept as open ornamental space for the free passage of air and light for ever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Harry P. Potter and Lizzie J. Potter his wife, Mortgagors and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 9th 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estato viz:

ALL that certain lot or parcel of land with the brick dwelling thereon erected, known as No. 1712 West Second street, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Second street at the distance of one hundred and seventy two feet six inches easterly from the easterly side of Scott street, thence southerly parallel with Scott street, and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between this house and the house adjoining on the west, one hundred and thirteen feet, eight inches to the northerly side of an alley, four feet wide leading into DuPont street, thence thereby easterly twelve feet, six inches to a corner, thence northerly and parallel with Scott street, and passing through the middle of the division wall between this house and the house adjoining on the east one hundred and thirteen feet eight inches to the said southerly side of Second street, and thence thereby westerly, twelve feet six inches to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may with the free use and privilege of said four feet wide alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Alice V. Harmon, widow of Isaiah Harmon deceased, mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 17, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON MONDAY
THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 9.30 o'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.,

ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the brick dwelling house, known as No. 826 West Second street, thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—BEGINNING on the southerly side of Second street at the distance of eighty-two feet nine and one half inches easterly from the easterly side of Adams street, thence southerly parallel with Adams street one hundred and thirteen feet ten inches to the northerly side of Pleasant street at thirty feet wide thence along said side of Pleasant street easterly sixteen feet two and three-eighths inches to a stake; thence northerly parallel with Adams street, one hundred and thirteen feet ten inches to the southerly side of Second street aforesaid and thence thereby westerly sixteen feet and two and three-eighths inches to the place of BEGINNING.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Emil Durr and Sarah J. Durr his wife mortgagors and tts., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19th, 1918.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto).

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphans' Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the house.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State, of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297 entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphans' Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Sec. 13, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Sec. 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against who the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law Judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid, and, if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right, within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the Pouse.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 15, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 1b, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of Stafe.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof of the following:

"The Chancellor, Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of Three thousand Dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
Approved March 22, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. III, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary" as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunth set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing An Amendment To Section 15, of Article II, of The Constitution of the State of Delaware, Relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the persiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State,
HERTEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Appoved April 9, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, ntitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON
Secretary of State.

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM

I advertise very extensively, get hundreds of inquiries every month and am selling many farms, mostly to buyers from a distance. If you really want to sell your farm see me at once, as this is the best season of the year.

I CHARGE NO COMMISSION

I pay you your price in full—not a cent of cost to you for my services. Notify me that your farm is for sale and I will call on you, examine the place, take pictures of buildings, and get full description. A square deal and plenty of reference to banks and satisfied customers.

ALBERT L. TEELE'S FARM AGENCY

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Telephone 246

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918
Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science — Education
Home Economics — Agriculture
Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics
Tuition free to all students from Delaware.
For catalog and other information, write to
Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
Newark, Delaware.

ENLIST IN

the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special courses at **DELAWARE COLLEGE** begin September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department which furnishes board, room, uniform, and privates pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train yourself to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement completion of four year High School course or its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to

E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

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Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
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Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

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Ninth street at Tatnall — Wilmington, Del.

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MIDDLETOWN — GEORGETOWN
LAUREL — DOVER
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DE LA WARR

Who Shall I Appoint?

The advantages of the Trust Company over the individual as Executor or Trustee are no longer debatable. Certainly you cannot do better than to appoint this Company.

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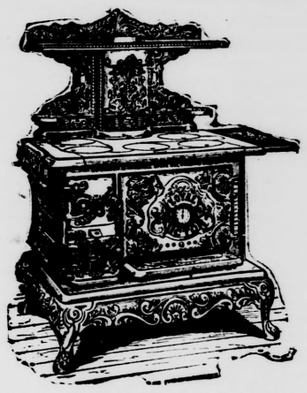

A large stock to select from of all high grade STOVES.
We do not handle any of the light weight grades.

J. F. McWhorter & Son, Middletown, Del.

PENINSULA

Middlet

t heavy frost of the year at eville killed lima beans and corn.

Pub

The Maryland game law allows the killing of ducks on and after November 4.

Reports from rural sections indicate that quail and rabbits are more numerous than for several years.

Between August 1st and October 19, 1918, eight and a half million pounds of sugar were issued in Maryland.

A thief entered the home of Arthur Potts, Chestertown, and stole about $300 from a desk in the sitting room.

At a meeting of the Georgetown Board of Health it was decided to continue the quarantine for another week.

William Ray Baldwin, of near Elkton, has been commissioned a major in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

The Boy Scouts of Dover have completed packing 26 barrels of peach pits and have turned them over to the Red Cross.

According to Charles H. Ten Weeges, State Fuel Administrator, all industries and citizens in the State are receiving their supplies of coal.

A gun club has been organized at Laurel with these officers: David O. Moore, president; William T. Bennett, secretary and treasurer.

A new $500 X-ray apparatus has just been installed in the Havre de Grace Hospital. A bedding X-ray unit will also be added to the hospital.

Milford shipyards have raised the price of labor to 70 cents an hour and claim that at the lower cost of living it is better than at $1 an hour in the cities.

Word has been received by his mother in Milford that Major William Marshall, with the Delaware regiment in France, sustained a broken leg in an automobile accident.

The Wilmington police picked up five youngsters Monday who had stolen milk and bread as runaways. The parents of the boys in Cleveland, Ohio, have been notified.

Many farmers around Laurel report excellent luck with turkeys this year. Prospects are that a considerable revenue for the farmers' wives this winter will come from the sale of fowl.

Chesapeake Haven, a summer resort established at Grove Point at the mouth of Elk and Sassafras rivers, in Cecil county, has been placed in the hands of receivers. The war knocked the plans of the promoters.

Unable to obtain boarding houses for their women clerks, the duPont Powder Company have leased the Berl property, one of the largest private dwellings, at No. 1803 Market street, Wilmington, and it will be converted into a boarding house.

Frank E. Williams, editor of the Cecil Whig, Elkton, has learned that his son, Lieutenant Frank E., Jr., who was injured in battle in France early last month, has lost the sight of one eye and the sight of the other eye is seriously impaired.

Hog cholera has broken out at Laurel with alarming results. In and right near town more than 100 fattened porkers, weighing from 175 to 450 pounds, have died during the past few days and the losses have fallen principally upon poor people.

Agents for the U. S. Government, after making a thorough canvas of the woodland of the county, have found about 150 fine walnut trees. Such trees are in great demand at present, being used for gun stocks and propeller blades for airplanes.

Wilmington's Board of Water Commissioners Saturday gave first and second readings to a resolution providing for an increase in water rates, effective January 1, 1919. The present rate is 50 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and the new rate will probably be 55 cents.

Arrangements are being made for raising the flagpole at Milford, bought with money collected at the community sing a few weeks ago. The pole is of iron, sixty feet long, and will be placed in the center of South Walnut Street in front of the Milford Trust Company.

Just half a century ago the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was organized in Delaware and a golden jubilee will take place in Wilmington, November 13, 14 and 15. No efforts are being spared to make the celebration one amply befitting the wonderful progress of the third largest fraternal order in America.

Condemnation proceedings brought by the Government against 82 property owners on tenants of land near Mt. Pleasant and Port Penn wanted to make room for a railroad spur to the Rockwell Marlin Company shell-loading plant started in the District Court Monday. Judge Wooley presided. The objecting owners are represented by four attorneys.

News has reached Seaford that Lieutenant Luther A. Davis, of that town, and in the Dental Corps at Camp Upton, N. Y., had been the victim of a hold-up. He was on his way to the hospital by a narrow strip of woods, when he was waylaid and robbed by two colored privates. He was found unconscious and carried to the hospital, with bad wounds of the head. The negroes have not been apprehended. The lieutenant's wife is residing with her parents. He is the son of H. W. Davis, of Salisbury.

POTATOES MAY ROT

Lack of fuel will mean the rotting of nearly one-half of the sweet potato crop on the Eastern Shore unless conditions change and prices warrant the digging of hundreds of bushels in the fields, says a dispatch from Bridgeville. At present the market is very low and most of the growers are leaving the potatoes in the field, hoping for higher prices, the present price not even paying for the labor of getting them out. Because of the scarcity of fuel none of the enormous storehouses which usually take care of the crop will be open this year. It is impossible to let the potatoes stay in the ground much longer because of cold weather and frost, which will cause the potatoes to rot. Some of the farmers are trying the old-fashioned way of storing by covering with pine slats and dirt, but most of the farmers will be compelled to let the crop rot.

Send Your Fruit

The Liberty Kitchen will be open as usual on Thursday and Friday of next week. The committee in charge wish that the fruits and preserves for the Red Cross be brought there at that time. Those who do not have labels can get them from Mrs. W. T. Connellee or Mrs. Howard A. Pool It is asked that the jars be prepared in the manner described in last week's issue. If it is impossible to deliver the jars to the Liberty Kitchen will the people kindly notify Mrs. Connellee or Mrs. Pool.

The committee takes this opportunity to thank the people who have given so willingly to the cause of the Red Cross.

MERCY MUNITIONS NEEDED IN TRENCHES

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, Fighting Author, Makes Stirring Appeal for Y. W. C. A.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, who wrote "Carry On," says of the war work which the Y. W. C. A. is doing: "You at home cannot fight with your lives, but you can fight with your mercy. The Y. W. C. A. is offering you just this chance. It garrisons the women's support trenches, which lie behind the men's. It asks you to supply them with munitions of mercy that they may be passed on to us. We need such supplies badly. Give generously that we may the sooner defeat the Hun."

What Lieut. Dawson says of the Y. W. C. A. he might have said of all the national organizations which are coming together for the biggest financial campaign that organizations have ever headed. All the $170,500,000 to be raised by the seven great national organizations the week of November 11 will be used to garrison and supply the support trenches behind the lines. They are the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camps Community Service and Salvation Army.

American girls in various uniforms mingle strangely with picturesque Brittany costumes in France. The American Y. W. C. A. has a hostess house in Brittany where the Signal Corps women live and a hut where the nurses spend their free time. Both these centers are fitted with many of the comforts and conveniences of home.

"At a tea given at the nurses' hut one Saturday afternoon," writes Miss Mabel Warner, of Salina, Kansas, Y. W. C. A. worker there, "there was an odd gathering—one admiral, a bishop, a Presbyterian minister, a Roman Catholic priest, a doctor, an ensign, one civilian and myself."

ON OF YOUR PERIME ROASTS

of tender toothsome meat, is really the most economical, for there is no waste to it. Every bit can be used. That would still be true even if our prices were higher than others. But wise housekeepers who have made comparisons declare our prices are as low as those for meats of any grade.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, : Delaware

NOTICE

Estate of Joseph R. Heldmyer Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Joseph R. Heldmyer late of St. Georges Huncred, deceased, were duly granted unto John Heldmyer Jr., on the tenth day of October A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the tenth day of October A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

JOHN HELDMYER
Administrator

Address
L. IRVING HANDY, Esq.
Attorney at law
Ford Bldg.
Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Gaace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or befor the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del

I Was A Miserable Soul For The Past Two Years

SAYS MRS. HEINER—HAD NO APPETITE AND WAS A NERVOUS WRECK.

"Tonall has done wonders for me," says Mrs. Heiner, of 267 North Sherman Street, York, Pa. "I was a miserable nervous soul, and had no appetite, could not sleep; had fainting spells and was daily growing worse. I was losing weight and had given up all hopes of again feeling good, as I had tried so many different remedies the last two years without receiving any good results.

"A friend of mine recommended Tonall to me and at last I thought I would give it a trial; and now I am certainly glad I did. I am feeling like a different person in every respect. I have a good appetite, sleep well and have had only two fainting spells since I began to take Tonall. I am gaining in weight and my nerves do not bother me"

The above testimonial was given June 8, 1918

Tonall is sold at the
MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.
and Jester's, Delaware City.

FOR RENT—The Jacob B. Cazier Farm near Summit Bridge, Delaware, containing about 300 acres of tillable land, now tenanted by J. W. Sheets.
Apply to Equitable Trust Company,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Turn Over a New Leaf

If you have plenty of work and good wages and save nothing, take our advice and turn over a now leaf. Present conditions will not last always Time moves on relentlessly. It waits for no man. Your earning power will enable you to save today without hardship. In a few years it may not. Many men will bitterly regret that they saved nothing when they could earn much.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY

S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts., Wilmington, Delaware

No Use to Wait

this season, delay is dangerous, Price will be no less and good styles will be scarce.

An Immense Stock
Every Dept. Crowded

Men's and Young Men's Clothing
Boys' Clothing
Custom Tailoring
Men's and Boys' Hats
Men's and Boys' Shoes
All Furnishings

The Latest and best, Styles and Qualities Right with all Moderate Price. It will pay you to come now.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

ASK

the man past middle age who has succeeded, beyond his own expecta.ions;

ASK

his schoolmate who has miserably failed, and the answers will agree that the bank account, properly nurtured, is man's best friend and helpmate.

Isn't the unainmity of this advice, born as the result of Experience, Signifieant to you?

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

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FAT COWS AND CALVES
Highest CASH Prices Paid

Telephone and Mail Orders promptly attended to
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Fogel & Burstan

Weekly Store News

IN all the history of our Store, our busiest, biggest month—October just gone! This inspires us in our resolution to make November still greater! To achieve this splendid result we have stored our shelves with large and comprehensive stocks of Fine Goods, New Goods, of every description—everp Winter Garment Men, Women or Children require for warmth and comfort—all well made of high class fabrics and in the latest styles; Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Foot-wear and every other article one needs to be seasonably and becomingly attire.

Read the selections we make below from our big list of treasures.

Women's and Misses' Top Coats

Wonderful assemblage of many of these Fine and stylish Wraps! The Separate Coat has scored the biggest success of the season largely because of its many wholly new and fascinating styles. These include popular seven-eighths and full length models—some slightly fitted, others in belted effects. Materials, Wool velours, Zibelines, Kerseys, Broadcloth, Plush and Fancy Mixtures. Colors, navy blue, black, rich shades of green and brown. Some beautifully trimmed with huge cape collars, sealette or beaver plush, others with large, roomy pockets. Prices from $5 to $25.

Miscellaneous

Remember we have just stocked up with full, well chosen lines of the newest goods in Men's Women's and Children's Underwear, Hosiery, Sweaters, Gloves. Children's Knitted Caps and Toques of every kind. Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries Children's Dresses, Corsets, Braziers, Ribbons and Neckwear, Flannel and Muslin Nigetgowns, Muslin, Flannel and Black Petticoats, Boys' Clothing and Gents Furnishings, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Blankets, besides Foot—Wear for every member of the family—all reliable Merchandise for reasonable prices.

Women's Suits-Plain or Trimmed

Well tailored Suits of Broadcloth, gabardine, poplin, whipcord and diagonal cloth, trimmed in fur or plush; some with velvet collars, others plain tailored that go well with separate furs. Nearly all belted in some form or with smart half belts. Black, navy blue, brown and green along them Prices range from $10 to $25.

The Latest Hats

Our workroom is busy enough trying to keep up with the demands of our many customers! No sooner is a Hat prettily fashioned in the latest modes, than away it goes on the head of some pleased patrons!

If you have not bought your Winter Hat we can easily suit you out of the large and choice collection of Hats, trimmed or untrimmed still remaining—for Special Prices.

If You Need A New Waist

We offer many styles for your choice—either in Cotton or Silk in many entirely new and charming effects for prices from 98c to $3.98

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPARTMENT STORE

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THEDA BARA

AS

"Cleopatra"

The Siren of the Nile

The Most Spectacular Film Drama ever produced

Admission, 25 and 35 Cents

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